It Costs More=But Then! SCHOOL LAW REVISION

This dry goods house has, for twenty-five years, made it a point to supply a demand for the most desirable in dry goods-good qualities and up-to-date styles.

The merchant who follows this course denies himself the large profits to be derived from job lots, old goods and broken stocks. He finds it requires greater care in buying and close margins in selling.

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Suppose you take a look at our window display, or, better still, come and see what HANDSOME | DRESS GOODS ARE. MOHAIR JACQUARDS, FRENCH NOVELTIES

FINE TAILORINGS, NEW CHALLIES. NEW PLAIDS, NEW STORM SERGES They wonder how so fine 'twas made. 48-inch Quadrilliane, \$1.25.

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New Summer Goods each day.

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Boston Public Library

A BRONCHO BUSTER (BRONZE.)

By Frederick Remington.



TUCKER, Agent, 10 East Wash. St. FADDEN FAD IN THE COURTHOUSE.

Young Women Who Farly Revel in the Dialect of "Chimmle."

The "Chimmie Fadden" craze has struck the courthouse. A week or two ago some ne was careless enough to carry a copy of "Chimmie" into the building. This wasn't so bad if it hadn't found its way to the small army of girl clerks on the second floor. The book first fell into the hands of a stenographer in one of the probate offices. In a week the ailment had spread like measles in a district school. The girl read the story at lunch hours and then passed it up to the young woman on the floor above. In three days nearly every girl in the building had the abominable slang at her tongue's end. Soon the book passed into the possession of the elevator boy, who fairly soaked his brain in the nonsensical twaddle. The last to get a mess of the stuff were the pages of the different judiciaries. Now every youth in the building is trying his level best to emulate some part of Mr. Fadden's character. The judges have begun to manual at ter. The judges have begun to marvel at the unintelligible jargon.

"Wot t'ell; you tink I'm an easy mark," coolly remarked a page in knickerbockers recently to the grown-up bailiff who had started him out with a message.

"For goodness sake," observed a sedate jurist, overhearing the sage comment of the youth. "What have we struck now? I have been hearing this horrible stuff for a week. It strikes me that our young people are not taking as much pains with their English as we did when I was a

ome one suggested to the court that t is being spoken these days, and advised he court to brush up on "Chimmie Fad-len." In the upper corridors of the court-house, where the young women who toil at the desk are wont to flock each after-noon, the Fadden tongue is spoken in all its purity. One afternoon lately four or five of these Fadden-stricken girls gath-ered in a sort of informal convention. One of these young ladies, a dashing black-eyed girl, is styled the "Duchess," having won the appellation by the fluent use of the expletive, "Wot t'ell." The "Duchess" occupied an improvised throne on the stairway. "Say, I tink yuse is a tree-time winner," ashed one, a girl with a pout and the au-

"How shocking," simply observed a dig-nified old attorney, dodging into the law ibrary about the same moment. But these dear girls didn't hear the comment, and they went on slinging the Fadden slang as it is seldom slung.

"Oh, you're stringin' me," came from one rosy mouth, and "I tink he's up to de limit" from another. "rou're de worst jollier in de building," lisped a siender maid who actually blushed at her own words. Another one of the crowd "taut Chimmie Fadden the corken'est fellow in the world," and a statuesque blonde, with a voice not made for slang, gurgled something about "me brother's friend, de barkeep." Some of the thinking people of the building won-der where this Fadden fad will end.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY MONDAY.

Chairman Gowdy Awaited It in Vain Yesterday.

Chairman Gowdy remained at his headquarters until after office hours last evening, expecting a communication from Governor Matthews. Governor Matthews said early in the week that his reply to the memorial of the Republican State committee urging the calling of a special session of the Legislature would be ready not later than Saturday, and each time the door opened yesterday the chairman expected to see the Governor's messenger. A visitor at the office of the chairman early in the morning said that Private Secretary King had said to him that the reply would be presented at noon, but noon and then 6 'clock came, but no answer to the memor-

Inquiry at the off e of the Governor developed the fact that there was no intention of answering the memorial yesterday, and the Governor was at a loss to understand how the misinformation should have got to Chairman Gowdy. The past week has been an exceedingly busy one with the Governor in one way and another, but he said to the Journal yesterday that he expected to have his answer.

History of the St. Joseph Valley. The Northern Indiana Historical Society of St. Joseph county, was incorporated yesterday, with Lucius Hubard, R. H. Lyon, O. H. Knoblock and George A. Baker named as its directors. The purpose of the society is stated as being for the study and collection of historical material in the northern part of Indiana and southern Michigan. The historic valley of the St. Joseph river is to be the especial field of study. Matters of interest in that section are to be collected and preserved.

The Prairie Building and Loan Association, of Brookston, was incorporated.

A Rule That Creates Confusion. Superintendent Elliott, of the street-car company, began his official work by ordering that cars on the Central-avenue line stop on the south crossing while on their way down town. The order affects only the down cars on Central avenue. Several patrons complained of the cars stopping at the north crossings, for it seemed to be the case on Central avenue that many pa-trons were annoyed by such a rule.

The New University Meeting. versity project will meet at the Commercial Club to-morrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The faculty of the Medical College of In-diana has approved the idea.

AN EXCERPT FROM REPORT OF COM-MITTEE OF EDUCATORS.

Commissioner Blackledge Points Out Some of Weak Features in the Indiana Law.

Following in the wake of commercial

bodies of other cities, the board of directors of the Commercial Club will take action at its meeting Tuesday night looking to the appointment of a committee to investigate the school laws of the State as they affect the larger cities. The present laws will be carefully reviewed, for the purpose of determining whether any changes are necessary. If it should be found that the law of 1871, under which the schools of this city are operated, is inadequate, the committee will draft a report to the General Assembly of the State, suggesting such changes as may seem desirable. As an introductory measure President A. S. Draper, of the University of Illinois, came here Friday and spoke at a dinner of the Commercial Club. An account of his address was given in yesterday's Journal. Evans Woollen, secretary of the Commerclal Club, said yesterday that the idea of investigating the school laws by the Commercial Club had been suggested some months ago by Frank H. Blackledge, school commissioner of the First district. At that time Mr. Blackledge referred to the fact that other large cities of the United States, notably Cleveland, O., and New York city, were agitating the subject of modernized school laws, and that it might be well for similar action to be taken here. Following his suggestion, the matter was placed before the club. Mr. Woollen was instructed to invite an authority on the subject to speak before the club. At the recommendation of Superintendent Goss, President Draper was invit-Mr. Blackledge was asked yesterday to point out what he considered some of the weak features of the laws of this State.

In answer he said: "If we regard the law with reference to the conduct of business-the oversight of buildings and grounds, the performance of contracts and other details purely executive-the law does not define the duties of the officer usually known as the superintendent of buildings and grounds. As between him and the board the degree of his authority and responsibility should be fixed. Much of the work done by committees of the board could be more promptly and thoroughly done by such an officer chosen with reference to his peculiar fitss. The tendency of recent enactments is to enlarge the authority, fix the responsibility and to increase the character and dignity of the office, to grant adequate compensation and to surround it, if possible, with safeguards necessary to secure one result—the economical expenditure of

"The same is true of a superintendent of instruction. He should be protected from 'pulls.' His time is valuable. He should 'pulls.' His time is valuable. He should not be required to spend a moment 'getting solid' with a board of commissioners, nor in any manner except in the strict discharge of his professional right and duty, which should be fixed in the statute."

which will occur next June, are held under the old law and are therefore not surrounded by the safeguards of other elections. If any elections are to be protected from frauds they should be those for school officers. This ought to be remedied either officers. This ought to be remedied either in a school law or some other law applicable to school elections. My own experience had noted some of these possible remedies before I had read the report of the 'committee of fifteen,' which appeared about a year ago. The report is, I think, in essential respects, sound, and has confirmed me in the matters I have mentioned."

THE POWERS OF GOSS. Superintendent Goss says that through the courtesy of the School Board he is allowed to appoint all teachers, and that suggestions as to what he shall do on this score are rarely made by the commissioners. The greatest difficulty under the present system lies in the question of removing incompetent teachers. No such action can be taken without a vote of the board. In many instances enormous pressure is brought to bear for the retention of incompetents. Church, personal and political reasons are assigned for their retention. Last year, when two removals were made, he says a large outcry went up in general from the same persons who demand reforms. Superintendent Goss thinks that a radical change should be made in this feature of the law. He also thinks that the question of tenure of office should be given attention.

In the course of his speech, Friday night,
President Draper referred to the report of a
committee of fifteen prominent educators, ago. The committee examined the laws under which the schools of Cleveland, O., were operated and found much to commend. Inasmuch as it is thought the Commercial Club committee will favor the Cleveland system, an excerpt is given from the report of the committee, published in the Educa-tional Review last March. Following is the substance of the report, as it relates to the organization of city school systems:
"The committee is to treat of school sys-

tems so large that persons chosen by the people to manage them cannot be expected to transact all the business of the system in person nor have personal knowledge of all business transactions and which are so large that one person employed to supervise the instruction cannot be assumed to personally direct all the details thereof, but must, in each case, act under plans of by law, through assistants or representatives. The end for which a school system exists is the instruction of children. To secure this end no plan of organization alone will suffice. Nothing can take the place of a sincere desire for good schools. Fortunately, the interest which people have in their own children is so large that public sentiment may be relied upon to choose proper representatives and take proper measures for the administration of the schools. Proper organization may become the instrument of public sentiment and de-velop schools that will be equal to the needs

"Efficient schools can be secured only by providing suitable buildings and keeping them in order, on one hand, and on the other by employing, organizing, aiding and directing teachers so that the instruction shall have life and power to accomplish the great end for which schools are maintained. "The circumstances of the case naturally separate the duties of administration into two great departments; one which manages the business affairs and the other which the business affairs and the other which supervises instruction. The business affairs may be transacted by any citizen of common honesty, correst purposes and good business experience and sagacity. The instruction will be ineffective and abnormally struction will be ineffective and abnormally and, admitting the fertility of the soil, which is admitting a very doubtful point, which is admitting a very doubtful point, which is admitting a very doubtful point, cational basis and supervised by competent educational experts. To secure efficiency there must be adequate authority. The idea is not to get some good teaching, but to prevent all bad teaching. All business matters must be managed upon sound business principles and all instruction must be put upon a professional basis.
"There must be discrimination between the

legislative and executive action in organizing and administering the schools. The Influences which enter into legislative action must flow directly from the people. The greater the number of people who can be led into taking an active interest in securthe school work of a city is not merely a matter of local interest and the mainte-nance of schools does not rest in the main upon local authority. The people of the municipality, acting under and pursuant to the law, estblish and maintain the schools. "It is idle to suggest that centering executive functions is taking power away from the people. They cannot execute plans themselves. The authority to do so must necessarily be delegated. The only question is: Shall it be given to a number of persons, and, if so, how many? Or to only one? This is to be answered by experience, and it is true that the general experience of communities shows that where executive functions are conferred upon a number of persons, jointly, they yield to antagonistic influences and shift responsibility. Experience also shows that centering the responsibility upon a single person, who can be held accountable for inefficiency and mis-deeds, has secured the fullest execution of public plans. Experience has shown that this is the only way to prevent frequent thwarting of the popular will. "The manner of selecting the members of

this legislative body may depend upon the circumstances of the particular city. In view of the well-known difficulty of securing

the attendance of the most interested and intelligent electors at school elections, it is

absolutely separate from partisan politics and completely severed from municipal business. The appointment should be made by some one person rather than a board. The Mayor is representative of the whole city and all its intersts. If given the power of appointment, he should be required by law to consider only the fitness of individuals and to pay no attention to their political affiliations. The problem of getting a representative board is not so difficult, if the board is not permitted to make patronage of public contracts and salaried positions at the disposal of the public school system. The members of the board should be the representatives of the whole should be the representatives of the whole city and not chosen to represent any particuar ward or school district. Where this principle is not enforced the members of the board will seek to gain political or per-sonal advantage for their constituents. The board should be small in point of numbers, and their term of office should be a long one

-say five years.' TWO BRANCHES OF POWER. "It is an excellent plan to provide for two branches of power in the board, one to have the veto power, or at least to act as a check upon the acts of the other. This may be accomplished by creating the office of school director and charging the incumbent with executive duties on the business side of the administration, and by giving him the veto power over the acts of the board. Beside the care and conservatism which are insured by two sets of powers acting against each other, this plan has the advantage of giving the chief executive equal power to that of the board. "The school director should be required to give his entire time to the duties of his office, and be properly compensated there-for. He should be the custodian of all property and appoint all assistants authorized by the board for the care and preservation of the same. He should give bond for the faithful discharge of all his duties. He should be given authority to expend funds, within a certain limit, without action by the board. All contracts should be made by him and he should be charged with the responsibility of seeing them faithfully carried into effect. All contracts beyond certain fixed amounts should be let upon bids to be advertised for and opened in public. He should have a seat in the board, should not vote, but should have the power to veto, absolutely or condition-ally, any acts of the board, through a writ-

"The board should be vested only with legislative functions and should be required to act wholly through formal and recorded resolutions. It should determine and direct the general policy of the school system. Within reasonable limits as to amount, it should be given power, in its discretion, to and employes in the business department. teachers, but other than its own clerk it should be allowed to make no appoint-ments. With this exception single officers should be charged with the responsibility

of appointments. "The subject of paramount importance in making a plan for good school government in a great city is the character of the force of teachers and the quality of instruction. Instruction must be maintained upon a purely scientific and professional footing. This is entirely practicable, but involves much care and expenses in training teachers, in eliminating favoritism from appointments, the security of the right to advancement after appointment, on the basis of merit, and a general leadership which is kindly, heipful and stimulating to individuals and which can secure harmonious co-operation from all. This cannot be secured if there is any lack of authority or any di-vision of responsibility. The whole matter of instruction must be placed in the hands of a superintendent of instructions, with independent powers and adequate authority, who is charged with full responsibility. When a single officer carries such authority he is the focus of all eyes. There are the strongest incentives to right action. If he is required to act under a plan, the details of which have been announced, a wrongful bear the responsibility and the danger of maladministration is almost eliminated. The alternative is not in doubt. It is a ministration by boards or committees, the members of which are not competent to manage professional matters and develop an expert teaching force. They override and degrade a superintendent until he becomes their mere factotum. For the sake of harmony, he concedes, surrenders and acquiesces in their acts, while the teaching force becomes weaker and the work poorer. If he refuses to do this they precipitate an open rupture and turn him out of his posi-

appointed, should have power to appoint from an eligible list all assistants and teachers authorized by the board, and unlimited power to assign them to their re-spective positions and reassign them or remove them at his discretion. To secure a position on the eligible list the applicant should be required to complete the full four years' course of the city high schools and pass an examination by the board of examiners. The supply of teachers should not be drawn solely from this local source. The force will gain vitality by the appointment of teachers from outside."

DIXIE SCORES FITZGERALD.

Calls the New Colony "A Future

Plague Spot." In the February number of Dixle, a periattacking the Fitzgerald colony, entitled "A Future Plague Spot." The argument of the article is to show that a colony, composed so largely of old soldiers, many of whom cannot be self-supporting by their manual labor, cannot long hold together or become prosperous. The following is an extract from the article:

marvelous Fitzgerald.' Even the writers of this stuff have been unable to conceal the danger signals that must be apparent to all thinking people. Here is an extract from a recent newspaper article: "'On a reasonable basis it is estimated that there are 1,000 people in Fitzgerald deperdent upon their labor for their bread. There are probably 1,000 who will have in cash, after colony dues and expenses of building have been paid, from \$100 to \$500. There are several, I understand, who are worth in money from \$1,000 upward. A majority of the people of Fitzgeraid, however, are not wealthy. What are these people going to do? The question has frequently been asked. Most of the old soldiers are content to live on their terms of the soldiers. to live on their town lot, or a five or tenacre tract, a little off from the suburbs, as may be their individual preferences, and spend the remainder of their days in sunshine and quietude.'

"Yes, indeed, the question may well be asked, "What are these people going to do?'
Think of it, 5,000 people, practically without

means of sustenance-agriculture-may be put in successful operation. "Discussing the matter some months ago, a friend of the enterprise said: "The scheme has been a complete success in the one es-sential feature that concerns Southern peo-ple. The land has been sold and the money paid down.' Is it true that this is the only

phase of the matter that we are interested in? Does it not concern us to know that, aside from the question of humanity, there has been located among us a great colony of people that must of necessity become a burden to the State? That these homeless ing good schools the better the schools will be. Decentralization in making and centralization in executing the plan are perhaps equally important. The character of to their homes and become living advertisements against the South? "More than this, the colonists will be par-ticularly fortunate if their horrible lack of sanitary measures and the filthy and un-protected manner in which they have been forced to live does not develop disease and

pestilence. Indeed, Georgia will be fortu-nate if these misguided people do not create a plague spot that will scatter disease and distress throughout the State." Mr. Fitzgerald was asked yesterday about the article. He did not enter into a discussion of the dangers pointed out, but read a letter from Governor Northen, of Georgia, which stated that the editor of Dixle is his nephew, but bears him great ill-will and would do anything to injure him. The letter states that the editor is a son of Governor Northen's sister. He, Gov-ornor Northen says, has done all in his power to frustrate any business or other enterprise with which his uncle has been connected, and does it on account of an imaginary wrong, the foundation of which is not stated.

Increase in Stamp Sales. During the month of February the Indianapolis postoffice sold \$33,836.45 worth of

SHE DID NOT RETURN

INSTEAD, JAMES HUTCHINSON FOUND HIS WIFE DEAD NEAR THE TRACK.

Killed by an Engine Near New Jersey Street-Pitiful Scene in Identifying the Body.

"I don't believe that's mamma, Jimmle, don't believe that's mamma, Jimmie," cried James Hutchinsen to his little son as they bent over the form of a woman found dead beside the Big Four track crossing at New Jersey street last night. A curious crowd gathered closer about the father and son, and a grimy railroader held his lantern closer to the mud-besmirched face of the dead woman. "I don't know, papa," replied Jimmie, "but I am afraid it's mamma." The little fellow's eye caught the gleam of a ring on her hand. He reached across the dead body and took the limp hand in his. He recognized the ring as his mother's wedding ring, and with a pitiful cry, "Oh, yes, that's mamma, I know her by the ring." Looking closer, he recognized his mother's clothing and said, "That's mamma's blue shirt waist. Papa, I am sure this is mamma." He covered his face with would break. A railroad man took streets. him by the hand and led him gently from his mother's side.

Hutchinsen's grief was uncontrollable. An ambulance came and took her to Whitsett's morgue while Hutchinsen returned to his cottage, where Ella Boyce, a colored woman, one of the neighbors, did what she could to console the man and his little children. Two of them were too young to realize what had happened, but Jimmie's sobs were heartrending. One of his little sisters, in her bare feet, ran to the spot with her father and brother when the alarm was given, but Mrs. Buchanan, the police matron, who was present, intercepted the child before she saw her mother. The little one was taken back to the house and doesn't levy whatever moneys may be needed for school purposes. It should control the ex- yet realize what has happened. Two of the penditure of all moneys beyond a fixed and limited amount, which may safely be left to the discretion of the chief business executive officer. It should authorize, by years of age and works for the Indianapolis ears of age and works for the Indianapoli Mrs. Nannie Hutchinsen, the dead woman

ived with her husband and family of five

children at No. 28 Bates alley, about 150 feet from where her body was found. Last night Mr. Hutchinsen told, as best he could between deep-drawn sobs, all he knew of the lamentable accident. Yesterday evening he came home from his work at the Indiana rubber works, and, after changing clothing, went up town and met his wife at the market. They purchased a bas-ketful of edibles and started home. After leaving the market Mrs. Hutchinsen remembered that they had bought no bread. She went back to get some. That was the last time the husband saw her alive. He went home, carrying the market basket. After buying some bread and ginger snaps Mrs. Hutchinsen went down Delaware street to Virginia avenue. Instead of crossing the viaduct she went down the iron steps at the west end and started up the track towards New Jersey streeet. When at a point about fifty feet west of the flagman's house at the New Jersey street crossing she heard the engineer on Big Four switch engine No. 73 ring his beli. She stepped off the track until the locomotive passed. The engineer saw her still trudging homeward as he passed by. She was walking with her head downward. She did not see engine 51, manned by engineer James McQuiston and his fireman, A. S. York, running along back-wards immediately behind No. 73. The glare of the light from the cab of 73 half blinded her, or else she failed to see the lantern on No. 51. After taking a han dozen steps the engine struck her in the back and knocked her down across the rail. She dropped the package of ginger snaps as she fell, and also her handkerchief with some silver coin tled up in one corner. After being knocked down the poor woman was dragged past the flagman's shanty, across New Jersey street and twenty feet beyond, where she was flung to one side and landed in a pool of muddy water. She was horribly mangled. One foot was cut entirely off and was found on the opposite side of the track from the body Her clothing was torn to shreds and her lower limbs were mangled in such a way that they hardly resembled members of the human body. Engine 51 whirled on in the darkness and no one aboard the train saw the crushed, lifeless form beside the track. A few moments later some one passing down New Jersey street heard a faint groan and stopped a moment. A slight fall of snow had whitened the ground about the pool of water in which the woman lay, making dark objects stand out distinctly. He went towards the body and saw that an accident had occurred. He ran to the flagman's frouse and gave the alarm. Other people who were passing gathered around the woman. A man telephoned to the police, and Sergeant Lowe and Matron Buchanan went to the scene. By the time Sergeant Lowe arrived the engines had come back over the track, and the engineers stopped when they reached the crowd. No one the woman. An old German, lives across the street from the Hutchinsen House, came along and looked at the body. As he knew Mrs. he concluded that it was she who had been killed. He went to the house to notify her husband. A few minutes before, after the body had been found, Mr. Hutchinsen con-cluded that something had detained his wife and sent Jimmle to buy bread for supper. A man saw Jimmie passing the crowd clustered about his mother and asked extract from the article:

"Page after page of 'inspired' rot has ap
lim if he had seen the woman who was killed. "Is she white or colored?" asked

Jimmie. The man replied that he did not with mud. All unconscious of the fact that it was his mother who had been killed, the lad replied that he did not care to look at the dead woman and returned home. Mr. Hutchinsen prepared supper and the family was ready to eat when the Gerfamily was ready to eat when the German burst in on them, inquiring if Mrs. Hutchinsen had returned. He was informed that she had not. "Well," said he, "she won't come back. She's dead." Mr. Hutchinsen was dazed by the abrupt announcement. "What do you mean?" he cried in alarm. "She was killed by an engine and is lying over there by the track," said the German. The children were frightened by

the man's wild manner and began screaming. The boy and girl followed their father as he rushed from the house. The coroner was notified and he directed that the body be removed to Whitsett's morgue. An inquest will be held to-morrow. Sergeant Lowe questioned the railroad men, but could gather but little information. The engineer on No. 73 said he saw the woman walking on the track and rang his bell. She stepped to one side. Neither engineer James McQuiston nor his fireman saw the woman, and knew nothing about

the accident. Dunlap's Celebrated Hats For spring, 1896, at Seaton's Hat Store, AROTIC, ALASKA, ESQUIMAUX EX-

Will Be at the Original Danbury Hat | CATHCART, CLELAND & CO., Booksellers, Store Monday Night, Free. Monday night, from 7 to 10 o'clock, we will show the entire company of Esquimaux who are on their way to Washington city at our store. Bring all the little ones, as we have arranged our store so as to take care of a large crowd; all callers will get to see every member of the company without any crush. Remember the exhibit will be free. Original Danbury Hat Store, 23 West Washington street. W. E. Kleinsmith.

lowa Timothy Hay By the bale, ton or carload. Frank E. I Janes, 107-113 North Delaware street.

AN INTERESTING CASE. That of the Danbury Hat Co.'s in the

Use of a Name. Judge Harvey has sustained our com-plaint against an infringement of our firm name—"Danbury." This shows the public that we have been imitated and, of course,

this is the highest flattery. It would seem that there could only be one name for a hat store, and that name "Danbury." This is so, but we are the only store that can use the name. There is only one Danbury Hat Company and they are located at No. 8 East Washington street. We can be imitated in firm name for a short length of time, but our high grade hats at bargain figures can never be imitated. For instance, we are offering a stiff hat or soft hat in the latest styles at \$1.98 that DANBURY HAT COMPANY,

8 East Washington street, PETER F. BALZ, Manager. Home Seekers' Excursions via Mis-

souri Pseific Railway and Iron Mountain Route. On March 10 and April 7 tickets will be sold to points in Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Indian Territory, Oklanoma, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Arizona. The rate will be one fare round trip plus \$2. Tickets good to leave destination returning twenty-one days from date of sale. For information address Coke Alexander, District Passenger Agent, 7 Jackson place, Indianapolis.

Notice. Highest cash price paid for policy holders' subscriptions to new stock in "The German Mutual Insurance Company." Philip Reichwein, Room No. 14, Brandon Block, southwest corner Washington and Delaware

Mr. Harrison's Change. Major P. Harrison, the carpet man of Eastman, Schleicher & Lee, has accepted a position with Albert Gall and will be glad

to have his old friends and customers see him at Mr. Gall's. Where, Oh, Where? Where will you find a beer superior or equal to the "Extract of Malt," brewed

and bottled by the Home Brewing Company? For family use it towers above all others. Tel. 1050. I., D. & W. and Clover Leaf Route Has through sleeping and parlor cars to St. Louis. Fare, \$5.50. Ticket offices, Union Depot and 134 South Illinois street.

250 Pianos At your own price almost. Read Wulschner's ad. this issue.

Insure Your Property With the McGilliard Agency Company.

Queen & Crescent Florida service is unequaled. Low rate tourist tickets now on sale. Twenty-eight-hour schedules Indianapolis to Jacksonville. Buy tickets via the Q. & C. W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cin-

No wine has a purer bouquet than Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. It is the pure juice of the grapes fermented.

Hardwood Mantels, Grates, Jno. M. Lilly, Feed your horse JANES'S Dustless Oats. Insure your home in the Glens Falls. A LARGE LIVERY BUSINESS SOLD. The Booth Stables Purchased by Roth

& Young. Messrs. Roth & Young, two well-known business men, have purchased the Booth stables, 80 and 82 West Market street, where they will continue the business in the running of a fine livery, boarding and haci

Mr. Frank Young, of the new firm, is one of the mos bas been connected for the past ten years as manager of the Horace Wood stables. Mr. Young knows about everybody in town that over had use for a haek, and friends of Mr. Young will find it to their advantage to give him a call. Mr. Roth, formerly of Roth & Son, has been con-nected with the harness business at 17 Monument Place for a great many years, and is well known to a

large circle of friends.

The prospects are that these gentlemen will build up a very large business. Need No Pushing. Metzger's good old Whiskles, Brandles, Wines, do-mestic or imported, are known to be "good things," which you need not push along. Tel. 407.

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The Indianapolis Pickling and Preserving Company, manufacturers and dealers in Pickles, Catsup, Mus-tards, Vinegars and Sauces, have removed their locan to 200 South Pennsylvania street, where they have and a large cel ar. This company makes many spe-cialties in their line, and they call special attention to their line of Sweet Pickles, which are becoming so popular. The owners of the Indianapolis Pickling and Preserving C. are Mr. Charles F. Faulkner and Mr. Homer C. Webb. Both gentlemen's names are wilely known in connection with the pickling and preserving business, Mr. Faulkner being a policer in

You May Regret It

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Our Society People Are glad to learn they can get the finest of copper plate cards and invitations of WM. B. BURFORD, Indianapolis, and avoid the annoyance of sending to

Insure Your Property With A. J. MEYER & Co., 33 Lombard. Phone 130.

Always in the Lead. J. Metzger & Co.'s Beers, as Schlitz's Milwankee, Stroh's Detroit, and last, but not least, "Original Tafel Beer." Tel. 407. GUITARS, \$3.50. Carlin & Lennox, 31 E. Market st

FOR Fine Cigars PIERSON'S, 12 North Pena OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fine Plates Will be offered at reduced prices

March 3 and 4, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Royal Worcester Plates at \$1.50 and upwards. Royal Crown Derby Plates at 65c, 75c and \$1 and upwards. Come and see the goods.

Indiana's Leading Jewelers,

"Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush."

We offer 100 copies of McLaren's "Beside the Bon-nie Brier Bush," nicely bound in cloth, at 15c each, in store, or 20c by mail. This is the complete and only authorized edition. Send stamps or postal note.

6 East Washington St., INDIANAPOLIS. TATE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

complete line of BICYCLE SUNDRIES. And we sell them RIGHT.

LILLY & STALNAKER.

Sale of Tables

We show in the windows a lot of Antique Tables-tops 24x 24 inches, with a shelf. A good, strong, substantial Table, useful in any house. Price 90c each. We have a large lot of them, but they won't last long at this price. Call early.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 & 45 South Meridian Street.

The tobacco used in this cigar is the best we can buy in Cuba.

MERCANTILE

believed the better manner of selection is stamps. During the corresponding month of the official to whom the power of appointment may be safely intrusted. The school system should be stamps, making an increase of sales in Tile is stamped on each cigar. F. R. RICE MERCANTILE CIGAR CO., St. Louis.

Great Attraction

Full line of striped India Wash Silks, were sold for 45c per yard; Waist Silks, would be cheap at 75c; Splendid assortment of Persian and swivel-figured and striped imported Silk Waist novelties, worth \$1 per Velveteens, in all shades, as low as 250

Mohair and wool novelties, 40 inches wide, 59c quality, alteration sale.....39c All-wool Henrietta, 40 inches wide, 50c 48-inch German Henrietta, \$1 quality

Big, liberal line to select a dress from; any price you wish to pay.

15 pieces of double-width figured novelties; we will run during alteration sale 40-inch all-wool Spring Novelties, bought to sell at 45c, we will run as a

Alteration Sale Linings

Hosiery and Underwear 74c for Imperial stainless, fast-black 10c for black-and-tan Hose, drop stitch, 20c value.

40c fancy Lisle thread Hose, 25c. 50c Superior Lisle thread Hose, alter-GLOVES 100 dozen ladies' 4-button real kid Gloves, \$1 and \$1.25 value, for 69c. 98c for 2-button Driving and Bicycle

Elbow lengths in cream Gloves very

Cloaks and Lace Curtains

Sizes 14, 15 and 161/2, all wool Boucle Jackets, worth \$9, during sale......\$4.98 Full length Chenille Curtains for ... 31.9 31/4 Chenilles, \$4 values, for...... 32.9 Big line of Swiss, Irish Point, Brussels Lace and Tambour Curtains.

We have Blues and Blacks, with large sweep skirts and mandolin sleeves, during alteration sale......\$4.98

Good value at \$7.50 Novelty Suits, tailor made, in light colors, will go for \$8.50, worth \$12.50. Imported goods in tallor-made suits at from \$15 to \$30, worth double.

Domestics

We must apologize for the torn-up condition our store has been in for the last two days, but we propose to sell goods during the alteration sale that will create a sensation in dry goods circles. For 23c we will sell a 58-inch Bleached Damask worth 50c.

At 5c each we will sell you a large size Bath Towel. Our 49c Silver Bleached Damask during this sale..... 10c will buy a 22x45 Bleached Huck For Monday's sale we will sell best Indigo Blue Prints, Blacks and Silver As a flyer we offer for to-morrow 50 pieces Bates Turkey Red Damask, 58 inches wide, at 34c; never sold for less

Furnishings

Seamless Socks worth 121/2c for 8 1-30 Uniaundered Marsellies Shirts, worth Laundered Percale Shirts, attached col 4-ply Linen Cuffs, 20c grade, for ... 124c Boys' Blouse Waists, worth 50c, for 25c. Boys' Band Waists, worth 35c, for 224c. New Spring Ties in Tecks, Four-in-hands and Bows, worth from 35c to 45c.

Brosnan Bros.,

37 and 39 S. Illinois St.

WE would respectfully invite you to attend our Forty-Ninth Semi-Annual Opening of . . .

Imported Textile Fabrics for the Spring and Summer Seasons . . .

Monday, March 2, 1896.

Telephone 180.

A. J. TREAT & SON.

24 Pennsylvania St., North

Auction Sale

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Etc.,

formerly owned by William J. Eisele, will be sold to satisfy mortgages, sale commencing

Monday, March 2d,

at 2 and 7:30 p. m. daily until the entire stock is sold, including

Fixtures, Street Clock, Etc., AT

42 WEST WASHINGTON STREET John F. Turner, Conducting Sale.